

MIKHAILEVICH, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAGOVDIK, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RUSAK, L.I., inzh.

Factory examination of the experimental material for sagers.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.82:137-143 160.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Sagers)

RUSAK, L.I.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION		SV/415
Must. Monograph published by Institute		
Chislva I Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya silikatsykh materialov (Chemistry and the Chemical Technology of Silicate Materials) Must. Tekhn. otdel SVI Ser. 82		
I. V. Shalov, 1990. 165 p. (Series: Iste Sovetskoye izdatel'stvo, 1970. 82) 1,000 copies printed.		
Editorial Board: N. A. Babitskiy (Chair. Ed.) Academician, Academy of Sciences USSR, L. A. Zhuravskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, N. S. Terolozov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, P. P. Kuznetsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, B. P. Ed. for this issue: L. A. Zhuravskiy, N. V. Kuznetsov, Tech. Ed.: P. T. Dvornikov.		
PREFACE: This book is intended for chemists and technicians interested in the physicochemical properties and the production of glass.		
CONTENTS: The collection contains 20 articles which give data on the synthesis and physicochemical properties of various vitreous and some non-vitreous glass compositions. Numerous property and phase diagrams of glass compositions.		
1. Babitskiy, N.A., N.S. Terolozov and L.A. Zhuravskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences, and P. T. Dvornikov, Engineer. Light reflectivity and crystallization capacity of glasses found in some sections of the system $SiO_2-CaO-MoO_3-SiO_2$	29	
2. Medvedev, L.D., and A.I. Zolotarev, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Synthesis and study of the properties of glasses of high clay and low alkali content	31	
3. Medvedev, L.D. Investigation of some properties of glass in the system $SiO_2-Sb_2O_3-SiO_2$	64	
4. Zhuravskiy, L.A., A.M. Krut'ko and V.G. Kozlov. Experiments in producing a glass crystal material from easily melting silico-fusible clays	79	
5. Smirnov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Study of crystallization in glasses produced from easily melting clays	85	
6. Zhuravskiy, L.A., and N.S. Terolozov. Development of compositions for heat-treated cut glass	94	
7. Zhuravskiy, L.A., P. I. Kuznetsov and G.O. Dvornikov, Engineers. Utilization of easily melting clays in the production of glass containers	100	
8. Terolozov, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The effect of the clay color of glass	112	
9. Terolozov, N.S., and L.N. Lashin, Engineer. Optical method of converting the composition of glass from percentage weight to molar percent and vice versa	116	
10. Krut'ko, A.M. Utilization of microprocessor MPA as a radiation receiver during spectral studies	120	
11. Kuznetsov, P.P., and N.S. Terolozov, Candidates of Technical Sciences. The feasibility of producing porous materials from various silicofusible clays	126	
12. Kuznetsov, P.P., Kuznetsov, L.I., Kuznetsov, Engineer. Recovery test of an experimental design composition	137	
13. Kuznetsov, L.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I.M. Rybakov and G.O. Dvornikov, Engineers. The effect of temperature and moisture for Al ₂ O ₃ on moisture separation during casting and on the properties of a ceramic body	144	

YAGOVDIK, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; MIKHALEVICH, P.F., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dots.; RUSAK, L.I., inzh.

Investigating the effect of several additives on the improving
of physical and mechanical properties of saggars used by the
Minsk Porcelain and Glazed Pottery Factory. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.
politekh.inst. no.63:114-123 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Saggars)

RUSAK, L. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of heat exchange process in firing of construction brick in tunnel furnaces." Kaunas, 1960 /cover shows 19617. 15 pp; (State Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Council of Ministers Lithuanian SSR, Kaunas Polytechnic Inst); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 192)

RUSAK, L.V.

Some data on the role of the head ganglia in the regulation of the motor activity of the cestode *Hymenolepis nana* and *Dipylidium caninum*. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:106-107 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otdel gel'mintologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny im. Ye.I. Martynovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

RUSAK, L.V.

Motor reactions of the cestode *Hymenolpis nana* in vitro. Report
No.1: Study of the movements of cestodes by observation and
cinematography. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 33 no.3:308-315 'My-Je
'64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Otdel gel'mintologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KROTOV, A.I.; RUSAK, L.V.

Acrichine with novocaine in the treatment of Taeniarhynchus infection. Report No.2: Experimental studies on the antihelminthic action of acrichine and novocaine combinations. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:408-411 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gel'mintologicheskii otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

RUSAK, L.V.

Effect of a number of pharmacological substances on the motor reactions of cestodes in vitro. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5:582-586 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya biologii gel'mintov i spetsificheskogo deystviya preparatov, otdel gel'mintologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

RUSAK, M.N.

Causes of error in expert testimony on the work capacity of patients with hypertension. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.4:47 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Slutskaya mezhrayonnaya Vrachebno-trudovaya ekspertnaya komissiya (predsedatel' T.Ya. Knyazeva, glavnyy vrach bol'nitsy Ye.N. Protasenya).

(HYPERTENSION)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

BURTSEV, A.A., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby; RUSAK, N.T., starshiy
leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treating influenza in the hospital of a unit. Voenn.-med. zhurnal.
no.4:80 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(INFLUENZA)

MALKOV, G.P.; RUSAK, P.M., inzh.

Improve the quality of planning standard construction industry enterprises. Prom.stroi. 38 no.3:16-19 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Direktor Proyektnogo instituta No.2 Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Malkov).
(Factories--Design and construction)

RUSAK, P.M., inzh.

Standard plans for construction yards for making precast
reinforced concrete elements. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 12 no.5:1-3
My '55. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Proyeektnyy institut No.2.
(Precast concrete)

DOMBROVSKIY, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHAGINOV, D.L., dots.;
RUSAK, P.M., inzh.

"Making reinforcements for precast concrete elements" by N.E.
Nosenko. Reviewed by N.G. Dombrovskii, D.L. Shaginov. Nov.tekh.
mont. i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.1:3 of cover Ja '89.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR
(for Dombrovskiy).

(Reinforced concrete) (Nosenko, N.E.)

KRYLOV, V.I., inzhener; RUSAK, P.M., inzhener.

Standard building plans for enterprises manufacturing precast
reinforced concrete products. Nov.tekh. i pered. op. v stroi.
18 no.2:3-11 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Factories--Design and construction)(Precast concrete)

RUSAK, V.N.

Generalization of S.N. Bernstein's inequality for the derivative
of a trigonometric polynomial. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.9:580-583 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I. Krylovym.

KUSAK, V.H.

Approximations by rational functions. Dokl AN BSSR 8 no.7:432-435
(MIRA 17:10)
164.

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I. Krylovym.

RUSAK, V.N.

Approximation of functions, defined on the entire axis, by
rational fractions. Vestnik AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nat. (MIRA 13:4)
no. 4:23-29 '62.

L 53924-65 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

UR/0250/64/008/007/0432/0435

ACCESSION NR: AP5017363

AUTHOR: Rusak, V. N.

TITLE: Approximations by rational fractions

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 8, no. 7, 1964, 432-435

TOPIC TAGS: approximation method, integral operator, function theory, trigonometry

Abstract: This work concerns the integral operators of the Fejer and Jackson type, by which any periodic function is replaced by a trigonometric fraction which is the ratio of two trigonometric polynomials. The rapidity of convergence of these fractions is determined by the modulus of continuity of the function. Orig. art. has 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Lenina
(Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

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Cord 1/1

RUSAK, V.N.

Convergence of a generalized interpolation polynomial. Dokl.
AN BSSR 6 no.4:209-211 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I.Krylovym.
(Chebyshev polynomials)

RUSAK, V.P.

Automatic machine for bending and chopping eyes in tension springs.
Mashinostroitel' no.10:4-6 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Cutting machines) (Springs (Mechanism))

AUTHOR: Rusak, V.P. SOV-117-58-10-4/35

TITLE: An Automatic Machine for Bending and Cutting the Eyes of Expansion Springs (Avtomat dlya zagibki i rubki ushek pruzhin rastyazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 10, pp 4 - 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has worked out and introduced into production a machine which completely automates the bending and cutting of the eyes of spiral expansion springs. Spiral springs, produced on an automatic spring-coiling machine, are used for blanks and should not be too short, since this would slow down the operation of the new machine and increase the amount of waste. The operational scheme of the new machine is shown in figure 1 while sectional views are presented in fig. 2. Within one revolution of the master form, two operating cycles of the machine are completed: bending and cutting of the eyes, return of the cutters to the initial position and feeding of the next blank. The operational interaction between the cutters and the feeding mechanism is shown in fig. 3a, the kinematic scheme of the machine in fig. 3b. The machine is designed for expansion springs with an external diameter of 7 to 9 mm

Card 1/2

SOV-117-58-10-4/35

An Automatic Machine for Bending and Cutting the Eyes of Expansion Springs

made from wire of 1.5 to 1.6 mm diameter. The work productivity of one operator has been increased by 10 to 15 times with the introduction of this automatic machine, which has a theoretical output of 50,000 pieces per shift. The design of this machine can be recommended for the production of expansion springs with a diameter between 7 and 12 mm and a length of 20 to 220 mm. There are 3 sets of diagrams.

1. Helical springs---Production 2. Machine tools (Automatic)
---Design

Card 2/2

VYDRICH, V.I.; RUSAK, V.P.

Planetary milling head. Mashinostroitel' no.1:24 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Milling machines)

- 2/2 -

ANDONOV, P.; RUSAKIYEV, M. [Rusakiev, M.]

Nature and origin of the Bulgarian hemorrhagic fever. Trudy
epidemiol mikrobiol 8:135-137 '61 [publ.'62].

✱

ANDONOV, P.; RUSAKIEV, M.; PRODROMOV, A.

A study of the etiology of seasonal viral encephalitis in Pomorye.
Suvrem med., Sofia no.1:13-21 '61.

1. Nauchno-izsledovatel'ski institut po epidemologii i mikrobiologii.
(Direktor: Vl. Kalaidzhiev) i Gradska bolnitsa, gr. Pomorie (Glaven
lekar V. Nakov.)

(ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC virol)

RUSAKIYEV, M. [Rusakiev, M.]; KHRISTOVA, T.; ANDONOV, P.; PRODRŌMOV, A.;
PETKOV, I.; GRYNCHAROV, K. [Gruncharov, K.]; PACHEV, S.

Studies of the serum of some migrant birds in the presence of
antibodies neutralizing the West Nile virus. Trudy epidemiol
mikrobiol 8:139-141 '61 [publ.'62].

TASLITSKIY, M.; LOGINOV, M., inzh. (Kuybyshev); SHUTOV, R. (Vyksa, Gor'kovskoy obl.); RUSAKOV, A., master (Angarsk); DEMIN, A., inzh. (Serpukhov); GAYDAMAK, A.; ZAYTSEV, I., (Moskva); MALYSHEV, N. (Moskva)

Suggested, created, introduced. Izobr.i rats. no.12:14-15 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Sotrudnik Gosudarstvennogo instituta po vnedreniyu peredovykh metodov rabot i truda v stroitel'stve Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR, Moskva (for Taslitskiy). 2. Master ruchnogo uchastka Dneprovskogo alyuminiyevogo zavoda imeni S.M.Kirova (for Gaydamak).
(Technological innovations)

SOV/110-59-9-9/22

AUTHORS: Iraniy, P.B., and Rusakov, G.F. (Engineers)

TITLE: An Automatic Installation for Drying the Insulation of Capacitor Bushings for High-voltage Switchgear

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 9, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is inconvenient to dry varnish-impregnated insulation in ovens. Something better even than infra-red drying is required. This article describes an automatic installation for drying the insulation of capacitor bushings. A schematic diagram of the method is shown in Fig 1. The insulation is dried internally by passing current through a brass tube fitted inside the insulation, and simultaneously its outside is heated by a steel cylinder in which eddy currents are set up by the current flowing in the brass tube. With this method drying occurs at a temperature of 160-170 °C and does not last more than one hour. The equipment is designed to dry eight bushing inserts simultaneously; a photograph is given in Fig 2 and sectional drawings in Fig 3. The drier is installed near the machines on which the bushing inserts are wound, and as they are completed the winder places them on vertical rods on a loading trolley. When full the trolley moves on rails to a loading platform; the inserts

Card 1/2

SOV/110-59-9-9/22
An Automatic Installation for Drying the Insulation of Capacitor
Bushings for High-voltage Switchgear

are then lifted up into the steel cylinders and make contact with the electric supply. Temperature and time control arrangements are provided and a signal is given when the drying process is complete. Various interlocks and safety devices are described. The equipment has been used for more than a year and is safe and reliable, the supply being at 12 V. The power consumption is low and the through-put high. The advantages of the method will be seen from tabulated comparative data for various methods of drying. The thermal efficiency of the system is about 30%, whereas for convection ovens it is less than 1% and for infra-red drying only 16-20%. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, I.G.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION SOV/2215
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
D.I. Mendeleeva
Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot: sbornik No. 2 (Scientific
Research Abstracts: Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow,
Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.
Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers,
and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and
gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measure-
ment and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of
institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh
priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards,
Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of
Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM -
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Met-
rology imeni D.I. Mendeleev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch
of this institute; VNIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission
on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created
from VNIIP, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures
and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1950; VNIITPI -
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-
cheskikh i radioelektricheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Physico-technical and Radio-engineering
Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy
institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute
of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosi-
birskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
(Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instru-
ments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Buzinov, V.S., and L.A. Pereverzev (VNIITPI). Developing Methods
Card 25/27

and Apparatus for Checking Noise Meters in the 0.16 - 20 Megacycle
Range 132

Acoustic Measurements (Brodskiy, A.D., Editor, Candidate of
Technical Sciences)

Kaluzhina, N.A. (VNIIM). Extending the Method of Measuring
Sound Pressures up to 20 - 100 Bars at High and Low Frequencies
by the Standing-Wave Method 134

Krishtalevich, A.N. (VNIIM). Developing the Calibration of Micro-
phones "in the Free Field" by the Reciprocity Method 135

Rusakov, I.G., and A.N. Krishtalevich (VNIIM). Developing Quality
Control Methods for Microphones and Telephones 136

Krishtalevich, A.N. (VNIIM). Developing Methods for Determining
the Frequency Characteristics of Loud-speakers and for Testing
Microphones by Directivity 137

Kaluzhina, N.A. (VNIIM). Developing the Method of Checking
Card 26/27

Noise Meters Under Conditions of the Noise and Speech
Spectrum

RUSAKOV, I.M.; YEGIAZAROV, B.Kh.

Pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic stratigraphy of the western part
of the Koryak Range. Trudy nauch.-issl. inst. geol. Arkt. 85:
3-19 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Koryak Range—Geology, Stratigraphic)

RUSAKOV, I.M.

Stratigraphy and depositional conditions of upper Paleozoic
sediments in the central part of the eastern Taymyr Peninsula.
Trudy nauch.-issl. inst. geol. Arkt. 85:44-63 '58.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Taymyr Peninsula—Geology, Stratigraphic)

RUSAKOV, M.P.; POKROVSKAYA, I.V.

Tuyuk complex metal deposit in the Ketmen Range. Sov.geol. 2 no.4:
115-125 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Ketmen Range--Ore deposits)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.; RUSAKOV, H.P.

Fibroferrite from the Kounrad copper deposit. Zap.Vses.min.
ob-va 88 no.2:184-187 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Karaganda Province--Fibrogerrite)

16(1)

AUTHOR: Rusakov, S.A.

SOV/20-127-2-9/70

TITLE: Semigroups of Strongly Π -Solvable and Strongly Π -Separable Groups

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 270-271 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let Π be a non-empty set of prime numbers; let G be a finite group of the order $|G| = mn$, where $m \geq 1$ is the greatest Π -Sylow divisor [Ref 6] of the order $|G|$; let a Π -group be a group the order of which is divisible by $p \in \Pi$; $m = p_1 p_2 \dots p_r$, $p_1 > p_2 > \dots > p_r$. Definition: If G contains subgroups of all orders $m_i n$, where m_i is an arbitrary divisor of m , then G is called a $\Pi\delta$ -group. Definition: If every subgroup of G is a $\Pi\delta$ -group, then G is called a $\Pi\Delta$ -group. G is called strongly Π -separable if every index of a certain normal series of G is divisible at most by the first power of a single prime number of Π . Theorem: If G is strongly Π -solvable, then it is a $\Pi\Delta$ -group. Theorem: If a) G is a $\Pi\Delta$ -group and b) $(p_1!, n) = 1$, then G contains an invariant subgroup of the order n and is a strongly Π -solvable group itself.

Card 1/2

Semigroups of Strongly Π -Solvable and Strongly
 Π -Separable Groups

SOV/20-127-2-9/70

Theorem: If G is strongly Π -solvable and $m > 1$, then every maximal subgroup the order of which is divisible by n has a prime index in G which belongs to Π .

Theorem: If a) G is a $\Pi\delta$ -group, b) G contains a subgroup of the order m , and c) $n < p$ for $m > 1$, then G is strongly Π -separable.

14 theorems are formulated altogether. The author mentions S.A. Chunikhin.

There are 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 American, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
 (Belorussian Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transportation)

PRESENTED: April 1, 1959, By A.I. Mal'tsev, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1959

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, V.I., aspirant

Pancreatic secretion and bile production when bile is excluded
from the digestive process. Uch.zap.RGPI 13:343-351 '56.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Pancreas--Secretions) (Bile)

POTAPENKO, V.V.; RUSAKOV, V.P.

System of mining thick coal seams with rod bolting. Kolyma
21 no.2:21-25 P '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zolota i redkikh
metallov.
(Coal mines and mining) (Mine roof bolting)

RUSAKOV, V.V., inzh.

Centrifugal peat macerator (TPTsd). Torf.prom. 36 no.4:10-12
'59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Giprotopprom.
(Peat machinery)

RUSA KOVA, L.

29(2) PHASE I BOOK INFORMATION NOV/594

Abkhazian book 8538

Zhurnal nauki i tekhn. 1978. 2. Resul'taty nauchnykh issledovaniy, poluchennyye pri razrabotke i ispolnenii kosmicheskikh apparatov (Artificial Earth Satellites). 48. Results of Scientific Studies Obtained by the Third Earth Satellite) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo SSSR, 1978. 82 p. 5,500 copies printed.

M.: L. V. Rumosova) Ed. of Publishing House: D. M. Akhmetov; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylov.

PURPOSE: This work is intended for geophysicists, meteorologists, and other scientific and technical personnel engaged in space exploration and research.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles contains results of the scientific studies recorded by the third Soviet space satellite. Much corroborating data from ground-based and satellite investigations are included. The articles are based on papers originally read at the Fifth Assembly of the

Card 1/4

of the Special XII Committee held in Moscow in August, 1978. Individual articles discuss the ionic composition and density of the atmosphere, the thermodynamic parameters of the stratosphere, and questions dealing with the motion of the satellite. References accompany each article.

Krasovskiy, V.I. Soviet Research of the Ionosphere by Means of Rockets and Artificial Earth Satellites 56

Bol'dinov, A.B., L.N. Dvugay, and E.Y. Priblud. Preliminary Report on Diagnostic Measurements on the Third Soviet Artificial Earth Satellite 50

Kondratyev, O.D., I.N. Kuznetsov, L.N. Kuznetsov, S.M. Polozkov, and L.Z. Rumosova. Studies of Microconstituents by Rockets and Satellites 5

Krasovskiy, V.I., Yu.M. Kuznetsov, O.A. Burdakov, G.Y. Zhabarov, and Yu.M. Zhabarov. Detection of Coruscations by the Third Artificial Earth Satellite 59

Krasovskiy, V.I., Yu.M. Kuznetsov, Yu.Y. Gorbunov, Yu.I. Lomogolov, and A.Ye. Zhabarov. Study of the Bolt Component of Cosmic Rays Beyond Atmospheric Limits 61

Rumosova, L.V., L.A. Rumosov, and M.I. Prudkin. Heavy Models in Primary Cosmic Radiation 70

Artificial Earth Satellites (Cont.)

Novikov, V.S., A.P. Landman, and V.L. Shashilov. Solar Batteries 75

Isakovich, M.L. and M. A. Ryk. Acoustical Method of Measuring the Mechanical Parameters of Meteorites 81

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

NOV/594
12-10/79

RUSAKOVA, N., inzh.

Effect of heat on technological properties of rye. Mik.-elev.
prom. 25 no.6:21-22. Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Rye) (Grain milling)

DEMYANOVSKIY, S.Ya.; BUROVA, A.A.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V.; HUSAKOVA, N.S.

Diapause of the silkworm *Antheraea pernyi* G. [English summary in insert]
Zool.zhur.35 no.2:245-250 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Kafedra organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstven-
nogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(Silkworms)

RUSAK, P.M., inzhener.

Stand for making prestressed wire-reinforced concrete elements.
Nov.tekh.i pered.op.v stroi. 19 no.1:4-8 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Prestressed concrete)

RUSAK, P.M., inzhener.

Operational bases for construction work. Strel.prom.33
no.10:21-24 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Building)

SHIRYAYEVA, V.N.; PONOMAREVA, V.M.; RUSAKOVICH, L.D.

Bacteriological evaluation of the effectiveness of synthomycin
therapy for dysentery in children. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.3:67-70 Mr '55. (MLR8:7)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gi-
gieny (dir. K.P.Vasil'yev) i iz 7-go lechebnogo ob'yedineniya
(glavnyy vrach A.I.Ryabova)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use,
dysentery in child.)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child,
ther., chloromphenicol)

RUSAKOV, and ANDREYEV, N. N.

Book: Acoustics of Moving Media. Publ 1934.

CA RUSAKOV, A.A.

Crystal structure and chemical formula of TiO_x (anosovite). A. A. Rusakov and G. B. Zhidlov (Moscow Mechan. Inst.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 411-414 (1981). -- Anosovite, isolated from Ti-contg. slag by Syromyatnikov in 1935, and also described by Carstens (C.A. 22, 2728), forms blue-black crystals with metallic luster, orthorhombic, $a = 3.717$, $b = 0.466$, $c = 9.715$ Å. Interferences hkl are observed only at $h + k = 2n$, interferences $h0l$ at $h = 2n$ and $k = 2n$; hence, the crystals belong to x-ray group no. 20 (C_{2v} , 42, 2513a) comprising the space groups D_{2h}^{11} in P_{212121} , C_{2v}^{11} in C_{2v} , C_{2v}^{12} in C_{2v} . The calcd. $d_{111} = 4.29$ in agreement with the directly detd. $d_{111} > 4.10$. The period $a = 3.747$ Å. coincides with the corresponding length in anatase and is equal to the height of the TiO_6 octahedron. In TiO_2 , these octahedrons are strung by their corners into 2 chains parallel to Z. Atoms of O and Ti are disposed in 2 parallel planes at the heights $x = 0$ and $x = 1/2$. The 20 O atoms occupy the complexes $4f + 4f' + 4c$ in space group D_{2h}^{11} ; the 12 Ti atoms occupy the complexes $4f + 4c$. From electron d. projections, the parameters x, y, z , are: Ti 0, 0.104, 0.26; 8 Ti 0, 0.132, 0.601; 4 O 0, 0.777, 0.25; 8 O 0, 0.043, 0.110; 8 O 0, 0.304, 0.042. The no. of nearest neighbours and interat. distances in Å. are: Ti - 2

O₁, 2 O₂, 2 O₃, 2.02, 1.94, 2.10 (mean 2.02 Å.); Ti - 1 O₄, 1 O₅, 2 O₆, 1 O₇, 1 O₈, 1.99, 2.04, 1.97, 1.91, 1.73 (mean 1.94 Å.); O₁: 4 O₂, 4 O₃, 2 O₄, 2 O₅, 2 O₆, 2 O₇, 1 O₈, 1 O₉, 3.21; O₂: 2 O₁, 1 O₃, 2 O₄, 1 O₅, 2 O₆, 1 O₇, 1 O₈, 2.94, 2.53, 3.18, 2.80, 2.83; O₃: 2 O₁, 1 O₂, 2 O₄, 2.41, 2.94, 2.53, 3.18, 2.80, 2.83; O₄: 2 O₁, 2 O₂, 2 O₃, 1 O₅, 1 O₆, 2.63, 2.53, 2.45, 2.04, 2.08, 3.66, 3.21. The distances Ti-O (1.94 Å.) are very close to the mean distances in anatase (1.91), rutile (1.93), and brookite (1.95), which indicates location of Ti⁴⁺ ions in position 8f. The distance Ti-O, 2.02 Å., lies between position 8f and Ti⁴⁺-O (2.08), which indicates preferential occupation of position 4c by Ti⁴⁺ ions, and solely of higher charged ions in the same position. This is consistent with the chem. analyses which indicate an excess of Ti⁴⁺ ions as compared with the ideal compus. Accordingly, the formula of the compd. should be written $\text{TiO}_{1.8}$, with $x < 1$. The structure of anosovite is very close to that of pseudobrookite (Faaling, C.A. 24, 2693); consequently, the most plausible formulas are $\text{TiO}_2 \cdot \text{TiO}$ and $\text{TiO}_2 \cdot \text{FeO}$. Debyeograms of anosovite show close similarity with those of Ti_2MgO_5 and Al_2TiO_5 (Sigurdson and Cole, C.A. 44, 1318A). It is therefore permissible to speak of a class of minerals of the type $\text{TiO}_2 \cdot \text{MO}$, with lattices isomorphous with TiO_2 . N. Thom

1951

RUSAKOV, A. A.

Oxides

Isomorphic series of double oxides A_2BO_5 with anosovite structure. Dokl. AN SSSR
82 No. 6, 1952. Moskovskiy Mekhanicheskiy Institut rcd. 19 Dec. 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

RUSAKOV, A. A.

YEVSTYUKHIN, A.I., redaktor; RUSAKOV, A.A., redaktor.

[Titanium and its alloys; a collection of translations] Titan i
ego splavy. Sbornik perevodov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry,
Vol. 2. 1954. 209 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Titanium)

Rusakov, A. A.

Röntgenographic investigation of the structure of anosovite and of a new isomorphous series of double oxides A_2BO_4 .
G. S. Zhdanov and A. A. Rusakov (Moscow Mech. Inst.; *Trudy Inst. Krist.*, 1954, *Novos. S.S.S.R.* 9, 165-210, 1954); cf. Ehrlich, *C.A.* 33, 6103'.—Until now the question of the existence of intermediate oxides Ti_2O_3 , Ti_3O_5 , and Ti_4O_7 has not been solved. In this work the existence of Ti_4O_7 is proved. In blast-furnace slags contg. Ti, there is a black mineral named anosovite. Probably this mineral was described by Curstens as reduced rutile (cf. *C.A.* 22, 2728). The authors investigated the crystals of anosovite, obtained synthetically by melting comphs. in the system: Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - MgO - CaO - TiO_2 at 1400-1450°. The crystals are orthorhombic with space group $D_{2h}^{14}-Cmcn$. The dimensions of the elementary cell are: $a = 3.754$ Å; $b = 9.474$ Å; $c = 9.734$ Å. The calcd. d. is 4.29. The no. of mols. Ti_4O_7 in a cell $z = 4$. The coordinates of atoms in the cell are: for Ti (0; 0.192; 0.250); Ti_{II} = (0; 0.134; 0.563), O_1 (0; 0.776; 0.250), O_{II} (0; 0.042; 0.118), O_{III} (0; 0.312; 0.007). The structure of anosovite is similar to the structure of pseudobrookite Fe_2TiO_5 (cf. Pauling, *C.A.* 24, 2963). Also the structure of two double oxides Ti_2MgO_5 and Al_2TiO_5 was detd. For Ti_2MgO_5 $a = 3.7$ Å, $b = 9.8$ Å, $c = 10.0$ Å; for Al_2TiO_5 $a = 3.6$ Å, $b = 9.4$ Å, $c = 9.6$ Å. The group of isomorphous crystals A_2BO_4 has two subgroups: (1) with tri- and quadrivalent metals As_2O_3 , BO_3 and (2) with quadri- and bivalent metals $2AO_3$, BO_3 . Al_2TiO_5 and pseudobrookite Fe_2TiO_5 belong to the first subgroup. Ti_2MgO_5 belongs to the second subgroup. Anosovite Ti_4O_7 belongs neither to the first subgroup Ti_2O_3 , TiO_2 , nor to the second subgroup $2TiO_3$, TiO , but its chem. behavior is intermediate.
Edward G. Mazurs

M. A. YOUTZ
2 copies

RUSAKOV, A. A. and YUDIN

"An X-ray examination of the structure of $\text{NaK}(\text{ThF}_6)$. Report of the MIFI, 1956 (unpublished).

SO: J. Nuclear Energy, II, 1957, Vol. 5, p. 114, Pergamon Press Ltd., London

EROLF, Lev Davidovich; MONSHTEN, Aron Shlemovich; RUSAKOV, A.A.,
red.

[Operation of battery cyclones] Eksploatatsiia batareinykh
tsiklonov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia," 1964. 150 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

YEMEL'YANOV, V.S.; YEVSTYUKHIN, A.I.; CODIN, Yu.G.; RUSAKOV, A.A.

[Constitutional diagram of the system zirconium -
beryllium] Diagramma sostoiianiia sistemy tsirkonii-
berillii. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi
energii, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Zirconium-beryllium alloys--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/755/61/000/003/026/027

AUTHORS: Godin, Yu. G., Yevstyukhin, A. I., Yemel'yanov, V. S., Rusakov, A. A.,
Suchkov, I. I.

TITLE: On the solubility of metals in carbon.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallove-
deniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 284-289.

TEXT: The paper describes an attempt to determine the solubility of Zr and Nb in C, a task rendered difficult by the elevated m.p. of C ($> 4,000^{\circ}\text{C}$) and its vapor pressure which, at the m.p., exceeds 100 at. A two-stage approach was chosen: (1) Determination of the possible existence of solubility; (2) determination of the limiting solubility, if any. The present paper describes the first-stage study for Zr and Nb. It was postulated that if one component is soluble in another, the amount of the dissolved component in an alloy quenched in the heterogeneous region of the phase diagram from the solidus T should correspond to the limiting content within the crystals of the dissolved component in accordance with the section rule. Separation of the crystals from the parent mass of the specimen would then permit analytical proof of the presence or absence of solubility and a determination of its magnitude, if any. Serious difficulties were encountered in the arc-melting preparation of Zr-C and Nb-C alloys because of the high volatility of C (beyond certain concentrations) at high T. Most of the alloys consisted of primary grains of "free" graphite and a eutectic consisting of a mixture of graphite and carbides of Zr or Nb, respectively. The pre-
Card 1/2

On the solubility of metals in carbon.

S/755/61/000/003/026/027

paration of the C-Zr and C-Nb alloys in a MIFI-9-3 arc furnace in an atmosphere of Ar is described. Initial materials: Spectrally pure C sticks, iodide-Zr rods 99.8% pure, and lumps of Nb 99.3% pure. The charge was remelted several times to achieve uniform distribution. Separation of the crystals was performed either by gravity separation of the C from the carbides or by chemical dissolution of the carbides. Gravity separation was done on 270-mesh pulverized material. The liquid used was "bromophor" (Abstracter's note: Tetrabromoethane?) having a density of 2.8-2.9 g/cm³. The graphite-carbide separation by centrifuging was not complete, which is attributed to a possibly inadequate comminution of the powder. In the chemical method, the 270-mesh powder was dissolved at high T in a Pt cup with a mix of HF and HNO₃. The carbides dissolved, the graphite did not. X-ray diffraction of the graphite was correlated with a like analysis of spectrally pure C. In pure graphite the 004 line alone is split, whereas in graphite separated from ZrC the 006 line is also split. A comparison of the interplane distance from the separated graphite with the values calculated per Nelson, et al., (Phys. Soc., Proc., v.57, 1945, 477) indicates so close a coincidence that the nonsolubility of Nb and Zr in graphite is regarded as established. A spectral analysis confirms that if there is any solubility at all, it must be less than 0.01%. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 references (1 Russian-language Soviet and the above-cited English paper).

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Card 2/2

GODIN, Yu.G.; YEVSTYUKHIN, A.I.; YEMEL'YANOV, V.S.; RUSAKOV, A.A.;
SUCHKOV, I.I.

Metal solubility in carbon. Met. i metalloved. chist. met.
no.3:284-289 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Metals) (Solubility)

LEVITSKIY, B.M.; RUSAKOV, A.A.; YUDIN, V.M.; YAL'TSEV, V.N.

Equipment for X-ray diffraction microscopy. Met. i metalloved.
chist. met. no.3:277-283 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(X rays—Equipment and supplies) (Metallography)

S/081/62/000/022/004/088
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Godin, Yu. G., Yevstyukhin, A. I., Yemel'yanov, V. S.,
Rusakov, A. A., Suchkov, I. I.

TITLE: The solubility of metals in carbon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 42, abstract
22B277 (In collection: Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist.
metallov. no. 3, Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 284-289)

TEXT: A method for determining the existence of solubility of high
of refractory metals in C is proposed, based on quenching alloys with a
high C content from heterogeneous regions. By separating the crystals
first evolving from the main mass of the specimen and examining them,
both the occurrence and the value of solubility can be established. This
method is employed in studying the solubility of Nb and Zr in C. The
specimens are prepared by melting in an arc furnace with a graphite
electrode and a water-cooled copper crucible. The graphite crystals are
isolated by pickling the carbide phase in a heated mixture of HF and HNO_3 .
X-ray and spectral analyses of the residue after pickling failed to

Card 1/2

The solubility of metals in ...

S/081/62/000/022/004/088
B177/B186

reveal the presence of Nb and Zr in the graphite. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/008/069/134
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Levitskiy, B. M., Rusakov, A. A., Yudin, V. M., Yal'tsev, V. N.

TITLE: Device for diffraction microroentgenography

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 4, abstract 8E33
(In collection: "Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist. metallov",
no. 3, Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 277 - 283)

TEXT: Described are two universal chambers for diffraction microroentgenography, whereby substructural characteristics of individual metal grains can be obtained. A ДМРК-2 (DMRK-2) chamber is intended for the study of single crystals and polycrystals in the continuous spectrum, in characteristic or monochromatic X-radiation. The special holder design permits the precise reproduction of exposure conditions after a specimen has been replaced. The specimen is able to rotate about an axis coinciding with the monochromator rotation axis. The absolute turning angles are read with an accuracy of $\sim 3'$, and the relative ones with $\sim 6''$. The DMRK-3 chamber provides for the possibility of obtaining an X-ray beam with little divergence in one plane using a fine-focused tube, ✓

Card 1/2

Device for diffraction microroentgenography

S/058/62/000/008/069/134
A061/A101

and also the possibility of mounting a monochromator. The holder, which can be shifted in a horizontal plane in two mutually perpendicular directions, is able to rotate about an axis perpendicular to the primary beam. The absolute turning angles are determined with an accuracy of $\sim 3'$, and the relative ones with $\sim 8''$. ✓

Ye. Dukhovskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, A.A.

Conference of the leading scientists of the State Committee for
Chemistry. Khim.prom. no.8:588 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Chemistry, Technical--Congresses)

RUSAKOV, A.P.

S/081/61/000/021/070/094
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Bolotov, L. T., Shumovskiy, V. G., Ovsyannikov, P. V.,
Pal'chikov, G. F., Minasyan, T. S., Afanasev, M. M., Rusakov,
A. P., Burlakov, A. G., Karpenko, T. G.

TITLE: Pilot run for the commercial processing of a secondary raw
material on a catalytic cracking unit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 401 - 402,
abstract 21M82 ([Tr.] Groznensk. neft. in-t. sb. 23, 1960,
97 - 105)

TEXT: With the aim of increasing supplies of quality high-speed diesel
fuels, experiments have been conducted, in commercial conditions, for the
refining of the medium fractions of the thermal cracking process by re-
distribution of the hydrogen on the aluminosilicate catalyst. The
characteristics of the starting material and of the end product are
enumerated. It is said that it would be possible to use this method for
the production of the components of high-octane automobile gasolines and
low pour-point high-speed diesel fuels. Data are given for the production
Card 1/2

5/081/61/000/021/070/094
Pilot run for the commercial processing... B138/B101

cycle of the plant, and a comprehensive material balance is shown.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, A.A.

Further development of research in chemistry and chemical
technology. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.10:58-59 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Chemistry, Technical)

82283

S/089/60/009/01/06/011
B014/B070

18.9200

AUTHORS:

Yemel'yanov, V. S., Godin, Yu. G., Yevstyukhin, A. I.,
Rusakov, A. A.

TITLE:

State Diagram of the Zirconium - Beryllium System

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 33-38

TEXT: As starting material for different alloys, zirconium iodide (purity 99.7% by weight) and distilled beryllium (purity 99.4% by weight) were used. The cast and annealed samples were investigated metallographically. The annealing temperature lay between 750°C and 1200°C and the annealing time between 250 and 35 hours. The samples were analyzed thermally in vacuum at a heating or cooling rate of 5 - 7°C per minute. For alloys containing 2.9, 5.04, and 8.9 per cent by weight of beryllium, critical points were determined. X-ray analyses (quantitative phase analysis) were made by photographic as well as ionization methods. The apparatus PKY-86 (RKU-86) and YPC-50W (URS-50I) were used depending on the method. The microhardness was measured according to Rockwell by

Card 1/2

State Diagram of the Zirconium - Beryllium
System

S/089/60/009/01/06/011
B014/B070 82283

means of a diamond cone with a load of 15 kg. In the zirconium - beryllium system there are four intermediate phases: $ZrBe_2$, $ZrBe_6$, $ZrBe_9$, and $ZrBe_{12}$. The first three originate from peritectic reactions at $1235^{\circ}C$, $1475^{\circ}C$, and $1555^{\circ}C$. The last phase originates with an open maximum at $1645^{\circ}C$. At $965^{\circ}C$ and a beryllium content of 5% there results an eutectic between $ZrBe_2$ and zirconium. An addition of beryllium to zirconium lowers the temperature of α - β transformation and leads to an eutectic at $800^{\circ}C$. The solubility of beryllium in α -zirconium is less than 0.1% by weight and in β -zirconium less than 0.3% by weight. The solubility of zirconium in beryllium does not exceed 0.3% by weight. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 5 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1960

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, A.B. (Aleksandrovsk-na-Sakhaline)

Rare mechanism of the fracture of the patella. Sov.med. 17 no.6:34 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Patella--Fracture)

RUSAKOV, A. B.

Flexiglass Supinator Insole. Voenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 1, p. 80, 1955.

RUSAKOV, A.B., (Aleksandrovsk-na-Sakhaline)

Surgical treatment in a pseudocyst of the pancreas. Khirurgiia
Moskva no.5:86 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(PANCREAS, cysts,

pseudocyst, surg., indic. & technic)

(CYSTS,

pancreas, pseudocyst, surg., indic. & technic.)

RUSAKOV, A.B. (Aleksandrovsk-na-Sakhaline)

Diagnosis of chronic intestinal invagination. Vest.khir.76
no.10:115-118 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(INTUSSUSCEPTION
chronic, diag.)

RUSSIAN / 115

RUSAKOV, A.B., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treatment of gunshot wounds of the thorax. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:
32-34 J1 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(THORAX, wounds and inj.
gunshot wds., management)

17(2)

SOV/177-58-11-4/50

AUTHOR: Rusakov, A.B., Major of the Medical Corps

TITLE: The Treatment of Peritonitis With Antibiotics

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 11, pp 13 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is based on the analysis of 129 case reports of patients suffering from peritonitis of different etiology who were successfully treated with antibiotics in the 1950-55 period. B.A. Petrov divides the course of acute perforative peritonitis into three stages without sharp limitations. The first stage is characterized by general or local tension of the muscles and sharply pronounced Shchetkin-Blumberg sign. The second stage is the violent development of the infection with suppression of the protective mechanisms. The third stage shows pronounced tympanites and a serious general morbid status. A.A. Vishnevskiy (1949) for the first time suggested a complex treatment of purulent in-

Card 1/3

SOV/177-58-11-4/50

The Treatment of Peritonitis With Antibiotics

flammatory diseases with prolonged sleep and antibiotics. The author applied this method in most cases. Based on his own data and those of S.P. Mokrovskaya, I.F. Bogatyrev, P.L. Sel'tsovskiy, Bushmakina, Pigalev, N.I. Grashchenkov, V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy, and G.A. Nevtonova, the author came to the following conclusions: 1) The application of antibiotics in treating peritonitis of the first and second stages gives good results. 2) Most effective is the combined application of antibiotics of different effects in large doses (500-600,000 units of penicillin and 500,000 to 1 million units of streptomycin) simultaneously into the abdominal cavity in combination with intramuscular injection. 3) In serious diffuse peritonitis of the second and third stage, a repeated injection of antibiotics into the abdominal cavity via polyvinyl chloride drainage tubes which stay in the abdominal cavity for 2 to 4 days, give good results. 4) The postoperative care is very important for im-

Card 2/3

SOV/177-58-11-4/50

The Treatment of Peritonites With Antibiotics

proving the outcome: maximum rest and the compensation of the lack of albumen and the liquidation of dehydration. 5) Patients who suffered from peritonitis and were treated with antibiotics have to stay in the hospital in case of an acceleration of the E.S.R. because of eventual residual intra-intestinal abscesses. The reduction of the E.S.R. to the normal index indicates the full liquidation of the purulent process. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

RUSAKOV, A.B.

Nonpenetrating gunshot wound of the chest causing pulmonary damage.
Khirurgiia, Moskva 34 no.11:133-134 N '58. MIRA 12:1)
(CHEST--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

RUSAKOV, A.B., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some problems in methods for prolonged intraosseous drip
infusions. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:66-68 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL equipment and supply)

RUSAKOV, A.B.; GOMBERG, N.M.

Isolated lymphogranulomatosis of the large intestine. Vest.
khir. 82 no.4:121-122 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz N-skogo gosptalya.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

RUSAKOV, A. B., (Major of the Medical Service)

"Surgical Tactics in Penetrating Wounds of the Chest of Peacetime"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

RUSAKOV, A.B.

Partial cuneiform osteochondropathies of articular surfaces and
their surgery. Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.2:52-54 F '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(JOINTS—DISEASES)

RUSAKOV, A.B.

Case of recovery in insufficiency of the sutures of
esophagogastric anastomosis following transpleural resection
of the cardial region of the stomach and esophagus. (MIRA 17:9)
Khirurgiia 39 no.10:118-119 0 '63.

SUKHOV, V.A.; MUSAKOV, A.B.

Subcutaneous fistuloenterostomy in alveolar echinococcosis of the liver. Vest. Khir. 91 no.10:115 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo okruzhnogo voyennogo gosptalya.

RUSAKOV, A.B.; VAYNER, Z.Ya.

Changes in the blood under the effect of prolonged repeated
x-ray irradiation. Med. rad. 8 no.10:50-52 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

RUSAKOV, A.B. (Ivanovo)

Surgical tactics in penetrating chest wounds under peace-
time conditions. Grud.khir. 4 no.6:51-54 M-D'62.(MIRA 16:10)
(CHEST—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(CHEST—SURGERY)

RUSAKOV, A.B., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Healing of closed bone fracture in chronic radiation sickness;
experimental research. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:44-46 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (FRACTURES)

ACCESSION NR: .AP3010674

S/0241/63/008/010/0050/0052

AUTHOR: Rusakov, A. B.; Vayner, Z. Ya.

TITLE: Effects of prolonged repeated X-irradiation on the blood

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 10, 1963, 50-52

TOPIC TAGS: blood change, fractional dose X-irradiation, prolonged repeated irradiation, weight loss, leucocyte count, erythrocyte count, lymphocyte count, thrombocyte count, blood level restoration

ABSTRACT: Blood changes were studied in two groups of rabbits after prolonged repeated X-irradiation. The first group (30 rabbits) was X-irradiated (RUM-11, 19.4 r/sec) with a 20 r dose daily for 63-64 days up to a total dose of 1200 r. The second group (30 rabbits) was X-irradiated under the same conditions up to a total dose of 2000 r. Erythrocyte, leucocyte, thrombocyte, and lymphocyte counts were made. Observation periods lasted 2-3 mos. Findings for the first group show a 10-20% weight loss and leucopenia. Leucocytes decrease by 60-75%, lymphocytes decrease by 30-40%, thrombocytes decrease by 10% at most, and erythrocytes do not change. In the second group all

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3010674

animals lose weight (up to 20%) and blood changes are more distinct and intense. Erythrocytes decrease and undergo degenerative changes, but hemoglobin decrease is insignificant. Leucocytes decrease by 33-50%, lymphocytes decrease by 30-40%, and thrombocytes decrease by 20%. For animals exposed to 1200 r blood is restored to its normal level 25-30 days after irradiation. For animals exposed to 2000 r blood is restored to its normal level at the end of the second month. Prolonged X-irradiation produces symptoms similar to chronic radiation sickness with blood changes directly dependent on total radiation dose. Orig. art. has: none.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63

DATE ACQ: 08Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RUSAKOV, A. B., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Surgical tactics in penetrating wounds of the chest in peacetime.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:67-68 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(CHEST--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

L 12490-63

EWI(1)/EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD AR/K
S/177/62/000/008/002/003

53

AUTHOR: Rusakov, A. B., Lieutenant-Colonel of Medical Service

TITLE: Healing of enclosed fractures of bones during chronic radiation illness 19

PERIODICAL: Aviatsionnaya i voyenno-morskaya meditsina, no. 8, 1962, 44-46

TEXT: The characteristics of the course of bone fractures during acute radiation illness were studied experimentally by several investigators. The majority measured the depression of degenerative process during consolidation of the fractures in conditions of acute radiation illness. The influence of chronic radiation illness on the course of fractures of bones has not yet been sufficiently studied. For elucidation of this problem, observations were made on two groups of 20 rabbits (control and experimental). After a right forearm fracture, the process of healing was studied clinically and roentgenologically for 3, 7, 15, 30, 45, 60, 80, 100, 120, and 140 days after the fracture for the control group. The experimental

Card 1/2

L 12490-63

S/177/62/000/008/002/003

Healing of enclosed fractures of bones ...

group (prior to the fractures), was exposed to small doses (20 roentgens) of x-ray radiation for 60-62 days for a total dose of 1200 roentgens to obtain an experimental model of chronic radiation illness. After fracture, clinical tests similar to the controls were made. Experimental details for various clinical tests were presented. Comparing the experimental with the control group, it was possible to note the lag of the process of callosity for the irradiated rabbits in the first 7-14 days and then the tempo of the reparation process grew rapidly. At 21 days, the x-ray data for both were essentially similar, but later on the rebuilding of the bone callosity for the irradiated animals went even somewhat more rapidly than for the control group. With a histological study, it was established that for animals with a chronic radiation illness the process of formation of the elementary bone callosity and its rebuilding were somewhat delayed.

Card 2/2

L 6933-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t) IJP(c)/SSD/AFETR/AFWL/AEDC(b)/RAEM(1)/ASD(a)-5/
 ACCESSION NR: AR4039913 RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/S/0058/64/000/004/DO64/DO64
 RAEM(t) 55

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D484

AUTHORS: Belonogov, A. M.; Sazonov, A. M.; Serdyuk, A. S.;
Marchenko, V. P.; Rusakov, A. F.

TITLE: Spectrometer for the observation of electron paramagnetic
 resonance in solids 2

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vy*p. 16. L. Gostoptekhizdat,
 1963, 94-101

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, electron paramagnetic resonance, solid
 state, spinel, andradite, automatic frequency control

TRANSLATION: A 3-cm band superheterodyne EPR spectrometer is des-
 cribed, intended for analysis of natural solid compounds. The
 signal-klystron frequency is stabilized with an automatic frequency
 control using frequency modulation (700 kcs); this system turned out

Card 1/2

L 6933-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4039913

to be simpler in adjustment and more stable in operation than an automatic frequency control using the working cavity. The authors present detailed block diagram of the spectrometer, the circuit of the 30 Mcs intermediate-frequency preamplifier, and the automatic frequency control for the heterodyne klystron. The average spectrometer sensitivity is $\sim 5 \times 10^{-9}$ mole of DPPH. Derivative EPR spectra of natural spinel and andradite spectra are presented.
A. Stepanov.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 32428-65 SED-2/230-2/EPP(n)-2/EPA(a)-2/EPA(w)-2/ENT(z)/ENT(d)/EHP(b)/EHP(e)
Pt-10/Pu-24
ACCESSION NR: AT5004722 8/2785/63/000/016/0094/0101

AUTHOR: Belonogov, A. M.; Sazanov, A. M.; Serdyuk, A. S.; Marchenko, V. P.;
Rusakov, A. F. 66
65
241

TITLE: Spectrometer for observation of electron paramagnetic resonance in solids

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiiy komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskoye priborostroyeniye, no. 16, 1963, 94-101

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, electron paramagnetic resonance, epr spectrum, automatic frequency control, klystron control

ABSTRACT: A superheterodyne EPR spectrometer is described, intended for the detection and identification of paramagnetic impurities in minerals, and for the determination of the valence and the ground state of the paramagnetic ion, the

as color, conductivity, etc. The spectrometer
J. M. Hirschon and C. K. Fraenkel (Rev. Sci. Instr. v. 26, 34, 1955) and later
modified by Ya. L. Shamfarov (PTE No. 6, 1959). The authors have further improved
the circuit by using an automatic frequency control with the frequency modulation

Card 1/3

L 32418-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004722

of the klystron. A block diagram of the spectrometer is shown in Fig. 1 of the
Enclosure. Its operation and the principal circuit elements are briefly described.
The average sensitivity of the spectrometer was monitored during the course of the
measurements against a standard DPPH sample, and amounted to approximately
 5×10^{-9} mole of DPPH. The spectrometer was used to study the EPR of several
natural compounds such as spinel, corundum, beryllia, apatite, andradite, and
others. The measurements were made at room temperature using an electromagnet

with stability 10⁻⁷. Some typical EPR spectra and their interpretation are given.
Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 88, NP

MR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

BELONOGOV, A.M.; SAZONOV, A.M.; SHEDYUK, A.S.; MARCHENKO, V.P.; RUSAKOV, A.F.

Spectrometer for observing electron paramagnetic resonance in solids.
Geofiz. prib. no.16:94-101 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni Ul'yanova (Lenina).

ACCESSION NR: AR4036340

S/0169/64/000/003/G007/G007

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, Abs. 3G42

AUTHOR: Belonogov, A. M.; Sazonov, A. M.; Serdyuk, A. S.; Marchenko, V. N.;
Rusakov, A. F.

TITLE: A spectrometer for observation of electron paramagnetic resonance in
solid bodies

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vy*p. 16. L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1963,
94-101

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geophysical instrument, electron paramagnetic resonance,
mineralogy, spectrometer

TRANSLATION: It is noted that a study of the spectra of electron paramagnetic
resonance in minerals makes it possible to determine the presence and composition
of paramagnetic impurities, the valence and ground state of a paramagnetic ion,
the type of crystal lattice, and in a number of cases to explain certain other
properties, such as color, conductivity, etc. The authors describe an electron

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4036340

paramagnetic resonance spectrometer of the superheterodyne type designed for these purposes. The article includes a block diagram of this spectrometer and a brief description of the principal peculiarities of the apparatus by which it differs from earlier described instruments of this type. Circuit diagrams are given for the intermediate frequency preamplifier and the automatic tuner of the heterodyne klystron. The designed spectrometer has been used for a study of electron paramagnetic resonance in a number of natural compounds: spinel, corundum, beryl, apatite, sphene, cassiterite, etc. The measurements were made at room temperature by use of an electromagnet with a uniform magnetic field of at least 10^{-4} gauss/cm (the diameter of the pole pieces is 200 mm), which was fed from a current stabilizer with a stability of 10^{-5} . The instrument sensitivity was checked during the measurements using the signal from a standard specimen of diphenylpicrylhydrazil. The mean sensitivity of the spectrometer was approximately $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mole of diphenylpicrylhydrazil. As an illustration of the results of the measurements the authors cite and briefly discuss spectral derivative curves of electron paramagnetic resonance in spinel and andradite. A. Frolov.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2